REMARKS

By the above amendment, the independent claims of this application have been amended to clarify features thereof, with the dependent claims being amended in accordance with the amendment of the parent claims, with the claims being amended to be in proper form, such that applicants submit that as will be discussed below, the objection to the claims as being in improper form and the rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, should be overcome. Additionally, applicants submit that all claims patentably distinguish over the prior art, as will be discussed below.

Also, in light of the approval of the amendment of Fig. 1, submitted herewith is a corrected figure, and acceptance of the drawing is requested.

Turning to the objection to claims 8-10 and 15 under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form and that claims 9 and 10 are substantially duplicates of one another, such objection should be overcome by the present amendment and the following reasons. With respect to claims 8-10, such claims have been amended to depend from claim 1 or 2 so that these claims are now in proper multiple dependent form. Furthermore, claim 15 has been amended to depend from claim 11 or 12 and again, should now be considered in proper multiple dependent form. As to claims 9 and 10, the Examiner is referred to the last four words of claims 9 and 10, noting that claim 9 recites "said display control device" (emphasis added) and claim 10 recites "said image generating device" (emphasis added), such that it is apparent that different features are being claimed and contrary to the Examiner's position, claims 9 and 10 are not substantial duplicates. Thus, the objection to claims 8-10 and 15 should now be overcome.

As to the rejection of claims 1-10 and 33-35 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, applicants note that the independent claims have been amended to clarify features of the present invention and applicants submit that the claims as

amended should be considered to be in compliance with 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

Turning to claim 1, for example, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings of this application and as described at page 20, lines 19-26, the display panel 15 takes a plurality of pixels, among a large number of pixels arranged in the form of a matrix, as one block unit, and arbitrarily switches between a dynamic image region 15A displaying the same content on a plurality of pixels in one block in one scanning period simultaneously and a still image region 15B capable of respectively different displays over a plurality of pixels in one block in a plurality of scan times. As indicated at page 21 of the specification, data of low resolution or definition is displayed simultaneously in one scanning period to realize smooth dynamic image display, and high resolution or definition display of a still image is obtained by displaying data of high resolution during a plurality of scan times. Thus, as recited in claim 1, each of a predetermined number of pixels is taken as one block unit. Referring to Fig. 2 and as described at page 22 of the specification, a 2 pixel x 2 pixel arrangement of four pixels is defined as one block. Thus, a matrix arrangement of two pixels in two rows and two columns forms one block. Fig. 2 illustrates four frames with the first frame in the upper lefthand corner being frame 100 and in the high definition or high resolution still image region, image data $a^{(1)}_{1.1}$ is written in a pixel component 150 representing one pixel of one block unit formed of pixels 150 in frame 100; 151 in frame 101; 152 in frame 102; and 153 in frame 104, representing a 2 pixel x 2 pixel arrangement of four pixels (150-153) of one block unit. As further shown in Fig. 2, image data is written into the upper lefthand pixels corresponding to the pixel 150 of other one block units, as described at page 22, lines 9-12 of the specification. On the other hand, in the low definition or resolution dynamic image region, as described at page 22, lines 14-18, same image data $a^{(1)}_{3.0}$ is written in four pixels 160 forming another one block unit of 2 pixel x 2 pixel arrangement. In a

similar manner, in the low definition or resolution dynamic image region 15A, the same image data is written in other one block units. In the second frame 101 and subsequent frames 102 and 103 in the high definition still image region, while maintaining the image data $a^{(1)}_{1.1}$ of the pixel 150 written in the preceding frame 100, image data $a^{(2)}_{1.2}$ is newly written in the pixel 151 in the same one block unit formed of the pixels 150, 151, 152 and 153, and similarly, new writing is effected in other pixel blocks of the high definition still image region represented by 15B. However, in the low definition dynamic region as shown in frame 101, the same new image data $a^{(2)}_{3.0}$ are written for four pixels 161 of the same one block unit corresponding to the pixels 160 of the preceding frame 100. The process is repeated for frames 102 and 103 in the manner as described at pages 23 and 24 of the specification, and as described by repeating the foregoing steps, the high definition or resolution still image regions and the low definition or resolution dynamic image regions are displayed in arbitrary regions in the display area with the high definition still image region forming a high definition image in four frames and the low definition dynamic image region displaying new data per one frame. Accordingly, a still image not varying in four frames can be displayed in high definition, and the dynamic image moving quickly can be displayed at high speed per one frame.

By the present amendment, claim 1 and the other independent claims have been amended to clarify such features in reciting forming one screen image of a plurality of one block units for displaying by combining a region for displaying the same information on a plurality of pixels in one of said one block units, as represented by the pixels 160 in frame 100, for example, thereby representing a dynamic image region, and a region for permitting display of respectively different information on said plurality of pixels in an other of said one block units, as is obtained by the different information displayed in the pixels 150, 151, 152 and 153 forming an other one block unit as is apparent from the four frames of Fig. 2, and

which is representative of a high definition or high resolution still image region. Thus, applicants submit that the independent claims and the dependent claims have been amended to clearly define the features of the present invention in a manner as described and illustrated, and applicants submit that all claims, as amended, should be considered to be in compliance with 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

As to the Examiner's comments regarding claim 33, it is noted that this claim, which is a dependent claim, has been amended to recite selection signal levels having at least two values and such at least two values are for determining which of the same data and different data is written or displayed in one block. For example, in Fig. 4, binary signals of X(i) determine which of the above regions individual blocks belong to and specifically, as shown in Fig. 16, the image data is also changed by a level shifter according to the determined region. Thus, applicants submit that the various questions raised by the Examiner have been treated in the discussion and amendment of the claims.

With regard to the rejection of claims 1-3 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Akimoto et al, US 6,329,973; the rejection of claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akimoto; the rejection of claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akimoto in view of Akiyama, US 5,952,991; the rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akimoto in view of Shibahara, US 6,104,463; the rejection of claims 11-12 and 36-38 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akimoto in view of Miyoshi, US 6,339,446 B1; the rejection of claims 13-14, 17-23, 26-30, 32 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akiymoto and Miyoshi and further in view of Shibahara; and the rejection of claims 16, 24-25 and 31 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akimoto, Miyoshi and Shibahara and further in view of Nakakuki, US 6,160,593; such rejections are traversed insofar as they are applicable

to the present claims, and reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections are respectfully requested.

At the outset, as to the requirements to support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102, reference is made to the decision of In re Robertson, 49 USPQ 2d 1949 (Fed. Cir. 1999), wherein the court pointed out that anticipation under 35 U.S.C. §102 requires that each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference. As noted by the court, if the prior art reference does not expressly set forth a particular element of the claim, that reference still may anticipate if the element is "inherent" in its disclosure. To establish inherency, the extrinsic evidence "must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill." Moreover, the court pointed out that inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient.

With regard to the requirements to support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103, reference is made to the decision of In re Fine, 5 USPQ 2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), wherein the court pointed out that the PTO has the burden under §103 to establish a prima facie case of obviousness and can satisfy this burden only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references. As noted by the court, whether a particular combination might be "obvious to try" is not a legitimate test of patentability and obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching or suggestion supporting the combination. As further noted by the court, one cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention.

Furthermore, such requirements have been clarified in the recent decision of In re Lee, 61 USPQ 2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 2002) wherein the court in reversing an obviousness rejection indicated that deficiencies of the cited references cannot be remedied with conclusions about what is "basic knowledge" or "common knowledge". The court pointed out:

> The Examiner's conclusory statements that "the demonstration mode is just a programmable feature which can be used in many different device[s] for providing automatic introduction by adding the proper programming software" and that "another motivation would be that the automatic demonstration mode is user friendly and it functions as a tutorial" do not adequately address the issue of motivation to combine. This factual question of motivation is immaterial to patentability, and could not be resolved on subjected belief and unknown authority. It is improper, in determining whether a person of ordinary skill would have been led to this combination of references, simply to "[use] that which the inventor taught against its teacher."... Thus, the Board must not only assure that the requisite findings are made, based on evidence of record, but must also explain the reasoning by which the findings are deemed to support the agency's conclusion. (emphasis added)

Applicants note that while the Examiner indicates that Fig. 3 of Akimoto depicts the image display apparatus in which the matrix display is divided into two different regions and that each region can be construed "as one block unit having a predetermined number of pixels" that is defined within the matrix of eight rows by twelve columns (col. 5, lines 24-44), applicants submit that there is no disclosure or teaching in Akimoto of the claimed features of claim 1 and the other independent claims of this application of forming one screen image of a plurality of one block units which are formed of a predetermined number of pixels, wherein the same information is displayed on a plurality of pixels in one of the one block units during one scanning period in one region and respectively different information is displayed on the plurality of pixels in another one of the one block units in another region. As

pointed out above, the region in which the same information is displayed on a plurality of pixels in one of the one block units during one scanning period is a dynamic region of low definition or low resolution and the other region is a high definition or high resolution region for displaying still image data. Thus, in the present invention, when one block is used so that a high definition still image is displayed, the display is performed with high resolution or definition, and when another block is used so that a moving image which does not require high definition is displayed, the display is performed at high speed. Applicants submit that the features as recited in each of the independent claims are not disclosed by Akimoto in the sense of 35 U.S.C. 102 or suggested thereby in the sense of 35 U.S.C. 103. That is, in Akimoto, the display screen is divided into a moving image region and a still picture display region as illustrated in Fig. 3 which are not arranged in one block units formed of a predetermined number of pixels. Further, Akimoto does not display the same or different data in pixels of the block units in the manner defined which provides for different resolution or definition. In accordance with Akimoto, the moving image and the still image are merely different in frequency from each other while being the same in resolution or definition. Thus, applicants submit that Akimoto fails to disclose or teach the claimed features of each of the independent claims and therewith the dependent claims in the sense of 35 U.S.C. 102 and 35 U.S.C. 103, and all claims patentably distinguish thereover.

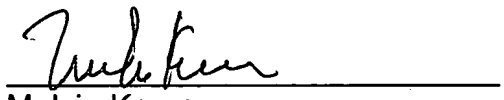
With respect to the combination of Akimoto with the other cited art of Akiyama, Shibahara, Miyoshi and Nakakuki, taken alone or in any combination thereof, applicants submit that the secondary references fail to overcome the deficiencies of Akimoto as pointed out above, and the proposed combination fails to provide the claimed features in the sense of 35 U.S.C. 102 and 35 U.S.C. 103. Thus, applicants submit that all claims present in this application patentably distinguish over the cited

art in the sense of 35 U.S.C. 102 and 35 U.S.C. 103, irrespective of the combination proposed by the Examiner, and all claims should be considered allowable thereover.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, applicants submit that all claims present in this application should now be in condition for allowance, and issuance of an action of a favorable nature is courteously solicited.

To the extent necessary, applicant's petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in the fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account No. 01-2135 (503.39966X00) and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,



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